

In the Claims

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the above-referenced application.

Kindly amend claims 1, 26 and 27 as follows:

STATUS OF THE CLAIMS

1. (currently amended) A method of treating an individual having a neuroectodermal tumor, comprising: administering a pharmaceutical composition comprising an effective dose of chlorotoxin fused to a cytotoxic moiety to an individual having a neuroectodermal tumor, wherein administering the composition results in treatment of the tumor.

2-14. Cancelled

15. (previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the chlorotoxin is fused to a cytotoxic moiety selected from the group consisting of gelonin, ricin, saponin, pseudomonas exotoxin, pokeweed antiviral protein, diphtheria toxin, and complement proteins.

16. (previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the neuroectodermal tumor is a tumor type treated is selected from the group consisting of ependymomas, medulloblastomas, neuroblastomas, gangliomas, pheochromocytomas, melanomas, peripheral primitive neuroectodermal tumors, small cell carcinoma of the lung, Ewing's sarcoma, and metastatic tumors in the brain.

17. (previously presented) The method of claim 15, wherein the chlorotoxin is selected from the group consisting of native chlorotoxin, synthetic chlorotoxin and recombinant chlorotoxin.

18. (previously presented). The method of claim 17, wherein the neuroectodermal tumor is a glioma.

19. (previously presented) The method of claim 18, wherein the glioma is selected from the group consisting of WHO grade IV: glioblastoma multiformis, WHO grade III: anaplastic astrocytoma, WHO grade II: low grade, WHO grade I: pilocytic astrocytoma, oligodendrogliomas, gangliomas, meningiomas and ependymomas.

20. (previously presented) The method of claim 17, wherein the tumor is selected from the group consisting of ependymomas, medulloblastomas, neuroblastomas, gangliomas, pheochromocytomas, melanomas, peripheral primitive neuroectodermal tumors, small cell carcinoma of the lung, Ewing's sarcoma, and metastatic tumors in the brain.

21. (previously presented) The method of claim 16, wherein the cytotoxic moiety is selected from the group consisting of gelonin, ricin, saponin, pseudomonas exotoxin, pokeweed antiviral protein, diphtheria toxin, and complement proteins.

22. (previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the composition further comprises a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

23. (previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the composition is suitable for parenteral administration.

24. (previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the parenteral administration is selected from the group consisting of intravenous, intramuscular, intrathecal and subcutaneous administration.

25. (previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the dose of chlorotoxin is effective to reduce the size of the tumor.

26 (currently amended) A method of treating an individual having a neuroectodermal tumor, comprising administering an effective dose of chlorotoxin fused to a cytotoxic moiety to an individual having a neuroectodermal tumor, wherein administering the composition results in treatment of the tumor.

27. (currently amended) A method of treating an individual having a neuroectodermal tumor, comprising administering a composition suitable for use in humans comprising an effective dose of chlorotoxin fused to a cytotoxic moiety to an individual having a neuroectodermal tumor, wherein administering the composition results in treatment of the tumor.

28. (previously presented) The method of claim 27 wherein the composition consists of chlorotoxin fused to a cytotoxic moiety and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.